THE BRITISH NAVY.

Present Superiority of England on the

Great Britain's Ambition-The Nation's Posi tion Supreme-"The Greatest and Most Powerful Warship Afloat"-Harbor of Portsmouth-Naval Appropriations for One

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CHICHESTER, ENG. HATEVER may be



England's comparative position as a military power, her supremacy at sea is indisputable. It has now for a long time been her avowed determination to maintain such a navy as to place beyond possibility of challenge her claim to be the great-

est naval power on the face of the globe. Notwithstanding the present superiority of the British navy, the Government is making important additions each year. A large annual sum is devoted to the building of new ships only. England's motto on sea is the same as that of continental nations on land. It is the belief that in strength only lies peace and

If continental countries are to be blamed for military preparations, England must come in for her share of folly. All the English, however, seem to consider the money well spent. They have a pride, and a deserving one, in their position on the sea. Trade and civilization follow the flag, they say, and so it has proved. and nowerful navy rather than military force. open sea.

In case of actual war her ships would have to landing, of protecting the nation's commerce, and destroying that of the enemy. France, Germany, and Italy have lately

taken considerable interest in their respective navies. Yet England's position is so supreme that her navy would probably be as effective as that of all three combined. The numbers would not be so great, but the shins average better in strength and speed. Besides, the English are a nation of sailors, and with mannvering ships as much depends on the commander as on everything else combined.

Two or three incidents of last year combined to draw considerable attention to our own little navy. It is nothing to be ashamed of: and yet, when compared as to real, effective strength with that of our cousin, it proves to be far inferior. Yet, in America necessity always proves the mother of invention. Never and the Stars and Stripes have always come out flying both on sea and land. I "reckon" | awaiting commission or in there waiting for

change been made in a few decades as in the

building of war-ships. When we compare the

time. Now we see cruisers making 22 knots

strous floating forts, and torpedo-boats that

will blow up a ship before its occupants could

say good-by to things earthly. The first great

been made no necessity of their use has occurred.

the newest types of vessels in the British navy.

They are, respectively, H.M.Ss. Victory and

high triple decks, might appear the most

formidable. This ship is greatly cherished

by the English nation, for it was the flagship

of the favorite hero, Lord Nelson, at the

battle of Trafalgar, where England finally

for visitors to the navy-yard.

In the illustrations are shown the oldest and

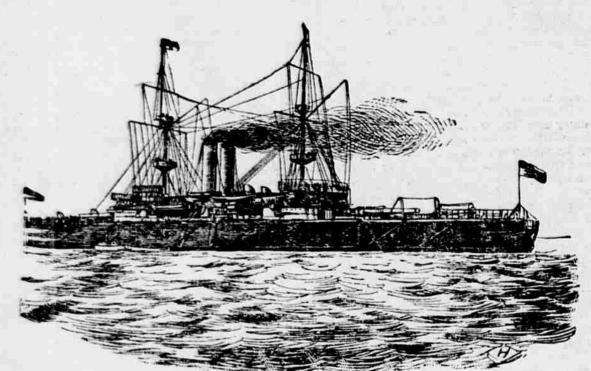
rations may be gained. The Indiana and sister ships of the U.S. Navy now nearing completion will have a displacement of only 10,231 tons and a speed of 16 knots. The French, German and Russian navies contain no such vessels as the Royal Sovereign and sister

In addition the British navy possesses no less than 13 other ships of 10,000 and upwards tons displacement, and a whole host of war-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, ect., of smaller size and greater or less speed.

According to a late authority the strength of send a goodly number to the Colonies, and still 'day."

nation afraid to engage in a war. The money will have been well spent. Happy may Americans be where rumors of war are seldom heard, and where danger need not be feared. N. O. WINTER.

A Magistrate's Retort. Mr. Hamond, the successful Unionist candidate, in his magisterial capacity in Newcastle is very well known among the people. While Mr. Hamond was addressing the people a voice from the crowd bellowed forth, "Get your hair cut, Charlie." Adjusting his spectacles and fixing H. M.'s navy in '94 will be 76 ironclads, 90 an imperturbable look upon the individual, protected ships, 200 unprotected ships, and 150 | he retorted with splendid sangfroid: "My dear torpedo-boats. With such an array of armed | friend, if I am not mistaken, I have been the vessels England could protect all her ports, | means of your having your hair cut before to-



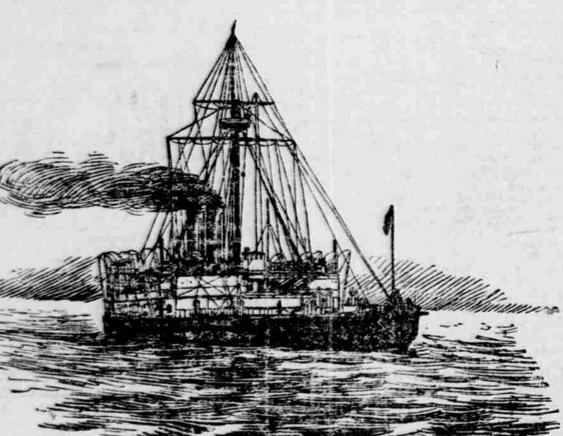
H. M. S. ROYAL SOVEREIGN

England's position demands an extensive have enough left to scour a good portion of the A number of very large troop ships belong to perform the duty of preventing an enemy's the service. They can carry 1,500 troops in

addition to crew. They are used to transport the troops to and from the Colonies, and are always kept in readiness for immediate use. There are a number of navy-yards where ships are built, repaired, stores kept and seamen trained. The two most extensive are at Portsmouth and Devonport-the former being the principal one. It is probably the largest naval station in the world.

The harbor of Portsmouth is wonderfully well adapted by nature to its appropriated use. With the additions which man's devices have added it is practically impregnable. The entrance is narrow and then the bay broadens so that it could float all the navies of the world at | had been prepared, of course, to ring a mournany time of the tide.

The harbor bears a decidedly martial appearance. It is protected by a number of fiercelooking forts, which appear to rise directly out has occasion yet happened but that Yankee of the water. They are built on small islands, ingenuity has proved equal to the emergency, | and can be reached only by boat. Then, the of men-of-war



H. M. S. RODNEY. BATTLE SHIP. Uncle S. is not any less ingenious in his later !

repairs. It would be a sad day for a hostile fleet to endeavor to enter Portsmouth barbor. Just outside the docks lie several old wooden ships now discarded from the navy. They are used as training-ships for naval recruits-some

clumsy old wooden sail ships of the past with for war-ships, other for torpedo-boats, The dockyards themselves are a most interthe heavily-plated, fast-sailing men-of-war to-day, it seems almost incredible that such a esting sight. They are very old, but have been change could have been effected in so brief a so enlarged from time to time, until now they are so extensive that it is quite an undertaking

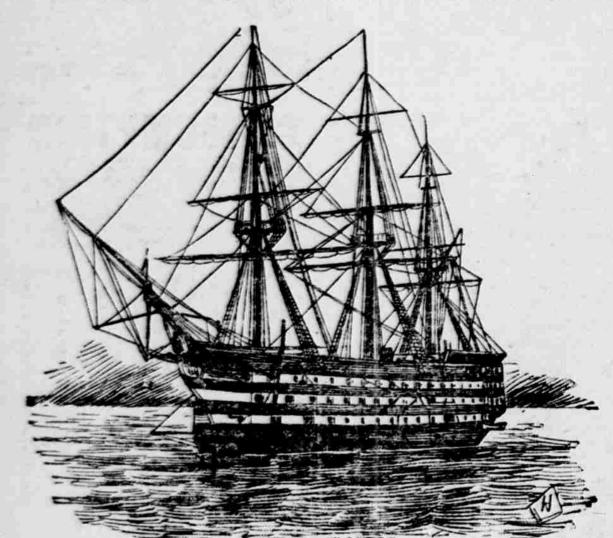
per hour, war-vessels which are in reality mon-Sovereign was lanched from here, and also many of the best class; besides, all sorts of renaval battle of the future will attract great pairs and furnishings, such as blocks, anchors, guns, etc., are made in the different departinterest. Since such great improvements have are engaged in some occupation. When I visited it, a short time ago, nearly 9,000 work-Royal Sovereign. What a contrast in their ments of the yards and docks. The whole is appearance. At first sight the former, with her lowed only during certain hours, and when actroop-ships, several cruisers, one battle-ship, and a few torpedo-boats were in the dock at that time; also, one cruiser was in course of con-

won the position, since undisputed, of Mistress | struction. of the Seas. The vessel is now moored in the Portsmouth harbor, and is used as a show ship "greatest and most powerful war-ship affoat."

merely to look over them.

Here many vessels are built. H. M. S. Royal ments. Everywhere groups of busy workmen men were employed in the different departunder police surveillance, and visitors are alcompanied by one of these guardians. Two

In the navy interest centers about the commander. At present there seems to be no great commanding personality among the com-The Royal Sovereign is claimed to be the | manders. Lord Charles Beresford greatly distinguished himself at the bombardment of Alex-Whether that statement be strictly true or not, andria a few years ago, and he is probably the I will not venture to discuss. She certainly coming man of the navy. Two of the Royal resembles anything rather than a plaything to Dukes have chosen the sea as their profession.



be trifled with. This last addition to the Royal | Whether they have superior ability in accord Navy was christened a year ago by the Queen, accompanied by her sons amid great display. She was launched only a few weeks ago, and is squadron, and Prince George, heir to the shouted, but all the efforts of my voice were, of still lying in the harbor, awaiting commission. The trial has proven in every way satisfactory. Her displacement is 14,231 tons, and speed nearly 18 knots per hour. With such a speed made without great cost. The people have served their distinct character. Perhaps this she would almost answer for a first-class cruiser, been compelled to reach their hand down in was but fancy. To me, I know, they then

and woe be to any craft she might come in conmen you take into condideration the fact standard in course of construction, and that they will all be completed within two years,

with their high birth has never been proved. One of the Queen's sons is commander of one throne after his father, the Prince of Wales, is | course, drowned in the bell. As it passed over All this naval armament has not been

their pocket to supply funds for the creation of | sounded as if they were the shouting, howling such a navy. The naval appropriations for or laughing of the fiends with which my imagi-last year exceeded the sum of \$70,000,000. nation had peopled the gloomy cave which that there are seven other ships of the same | More than 70,000 men and boys are employed in the service.

It is to be hoped that the war preparations

THE MAN IN THE BELL. Thrilling Experience of a Cathedral Bell-Ringer.

[Blackwood's Magazine,] N my younger days bell-ringing was much more in fashion among the young men of - than it is now. Some 50 years ago about 20 of us who dwelt in the vicinity of the cathedral formed a club, which used to ring every peal that was

called for. One Sunday I went with another into the belfry to ring for noon prayers, but the second stroke we had pulled showed us that the clapper of the bell we were at was muffled. Some one had been buried that morning and it

ful note. We did not know of this, but the remedy second toll.

I complied, and mounting into the belfry, crept as usual into the bell, where I began to cut away. The hat had been tied on in some more complicated manner than usual, and I was perhaps three or four minutes in getting it off, during which time my companion below was hastily called away-by a message from his sweetheart, I believe-but that is not material to my story.

The person who called him was a brother of the club, who, knowing that the time had come for ringing for service, and not thinking that anyone was above, began to pull. At this moment I was just getting out when I felt the bell moving. I guessed the reason at once. It was a moment of terror, but by a hasty and almost convulsive effort I succeeded in jumping down and throwing myself on the flat of my back under the bell.

The room in which it was was little more than sufficient to contain it, the bottom of the bell coming within a couple of feet of the floor of lath. At that time I certainly was not so bulky as I am now, but as I lay it was within an inch of my face. I had not lain myself down a second when the ringing began. It was a dreadful situation.

Over me swung an immense mass of metal, one touch of which would have crushed me to pieces; the floor under me was principally composed of crazy laths, and if they gave way was precipitated to the distance of about 50 feet upon a loft, which would, in all probability, have sunk under the impulse of my fall, and sent me to be dashed to atoms upon the marble floor of the chancel, a hundred feet

This was my first terror, but the ringing had not continued a minute before a more awful and immediate dread came on me. The deafening sound of the bell smote into my ears with a thunder which made me fear their drums would crack; there was not a fiber of my body it did not thrill through. It entered my very soul; thought and reflection were almost utterly banished; I only retained the sensation of agonizing terror.

Every moment I saw the bell sweep within an inch of my face, and my eyes-I could not close them, though to look at the object was bitter as death-followed it instinctively in its oscillating progress until it came back again. It was in vain I said to myself that it could come no nearer at any future swing than it did at first; every time it descended I endeavored to shrink into the very floor to avoid being buried under the down-sweeping mass, and then, reflecting on the danger of pressing too weightily on my frail support, would cower up again as far as I dared.

At first my fears were mere matter-of-fact. I was afraid the pulleys above me would give way and let the bell plunge on me. At another time the possibility of the clapper being shot out in some sweep and dashing through my body, as I had seen a ramrod glide through a door, flitted across my mind. The dread, also, as I have already mentioned, of the crazy floor tormented me; but these soon gave way to fears not more unfounded but more visionary, and, of course, more tremendous.

The roaring of the bell confused my intellect. and my fancy soon began to teem with all sorts of strange and terrifying ideas. The bell pealing above and opening its jaws with a hideous clamor seemed to me at one time a raving monster raging to devour me; at another a whirlpool ready to suck me into its bellowing abyss. As I gazed on it, it assumed all shapes. It was a flying eagle, or rather a roc of the Arabian story tellers, clapping its wings and screaming over me.

As I looked upward into it, it would appear sometimes to lengthen into indefinite extent of the tail of a flying dragon. Nor was the flaming breath or flery glance of that fabled animal wanting to complete the picture. My eves, inflamed, bloodshot and glaring, invested the supposed monster with a full proportion of

It would be endless were I to merely hint at all the fancies that possessed my mind. Every object that was hideous and roaring presented itself to my imagination. I often thought that I was in a hurricane at sea and that the vessel in which I was embarked tossed under me with the most furious vehemence. The air, set in motion by the swinging of the bell, blew over me, nearly with the violence and more than the thunder of a tempest: and the floor seemed to reel under me as under a drunken man. But the most awful of all the ideas that seized on me were drawn from the

supernatural. In the vast cavern of the bell hideous faces appeared and glared down on me with terrifying frowns or with grinning mockery still more appalling. I found I was becoming delirious and trembled lest reason should utterly desert me. I feared lest, when utterly deprived of my senses, I should rise-to do which I was every moment tempted by that strange feeling which calls on a man whose head is dizzy from standing on the battlement of a lofty castle, to precipitate himself from it-and then death would be instant and tremendous.

When I thought of this I became desperate. I caught the floor with a grasp which drove the blood from my nails, and I yelled with the cry of despair. I called for help. I prayed, my mouth it occasionally echoed my cries. which mixed not with its own sound, but pre-

swung over me. In 20 minutes the ringing was done. Half of that time passed over me without power of a little idea of the present state of naval prepa in Europe will have a tendency to make each | computation—the other half appeared an age.

When it ceased I became gradually more quiet, but a new fear retained me. I knew that five minutes would elapse without ringing, but at the end of that short time the bell would be rung a second time for five minutes more. I could not calculate time. A minute and an hour were of equal duration. I feared to rise lest the five minutes should have elapsed and the ringing be again commenced, in which case I should be crushed before I could escape against the walls or frame-work of the bell. I therefore, still continued to lie down, cautiously shifting myself, however, with a careful glid ing, so that my eye no longer looked into the

hollow. This was of itself a considerable re-

The cessation of the noise had, in a great measure, the effect of stupefying me, for my attention, being no longer-occupied by the chimeras I had conjured up, began to flag. All that now distressed me was the constant expectation of the second ringing, for which, however, I settled myself with a kind of stupid resolution. I closed my eyes and clinched my teeth as firmly as if they were screwed in a vise. At last the dreaded moment came and the first swing of the bell extorted a groan from me, as they say the most resolute victim screams at the sight of the rack to which he is for

a second time destined. After this, however I lay silent and lethargic, without a thought. When it ceased I was roused a little by the hope of escape. I did not, however, decide on this step hastily, but, putting up my hand with the utmost caution, I touched the rim. Though the ringing had ceased it still was tremulous from the sound and shook under my hand, which instantly recoiled as from an electric jar A quarter of an hour probably elapsed before I again dared to make the experiment, and then I found it at rest. I determined to lose no time, fearing that I might have lain then already too long and that the bell for evening service would catch me.

This dread stimulated me, and I slipped out with the utmost rapidity, and arose. I stood, I suppose, for a minute, looking with silly wonder on the place of my imprisonment, penetrated with joy at escaping, but then rushed down the stony and irregular stair with the velocity of lightning and arrived in the bellringer's room. My hands were torn and bleeding; my hair dishovelled, and my clothes tat-

I leaned against the wall, motionless and deprived of thought, in which posture my companions found me when, in the course of a couple of hours, they returned to their occupation.

COSTLY COOKING. The Fate of an Alaskan Woman who At-

tempted American Methods. [San Francisco Examiner.] There was wild excitement in Siwashtown,

as the straggling row of Indian log huts above the cannery was called, when it was known that Sam, one of the Indian fishermen, had bought the superintendent's old cook stove. For months Annie, Sam's wife, had craved the precious piece of furniture. Now it was easy. "Jack," said my companion, "step | was safely set up in her log hut, the fire was up to the loft and cut off the hat"-for the way | burning merrily, and the Chinese cook, we had of muffling was by tying a piece of an especially retained at considerable expense to Boydton plank road the leading brigade old hat or of cloth (the former was preferred) | give private lessons in the art of cooking, was to one side of the clapper, which deadened every | instructing Annie in the mysteries of making biscuit.

Every kloochman (Alaskan for woman) in the settlement crowded into Sam's house to watch the proceedings, and give vent to their admiration in guttural wahs. Only the superintendent of the cannery and the storekeeper winked and smiled at each other, for had they not a large stock of very strong butter and lard on hand, and was not the wily Chinaman standing in with them?

That night lard rose five cents and butter 15 cents a pound at the store. All day long smoke poured from Sam's stovepipe. He no longer worked regular hours at the cannery. His time was spent in cutting firewood and fetching butter and lard from the store to his house, for the Chinaman had impressed on Annie the fact that no dish whatever could be properly prepared without an abundance of these

Sam soon saw insolvency staring him in the face. He was not earning anything, and his store bill for butter and lard amounted in one week to \$10. Remonstrances were useless, as Annie ruled him with a rod of iron, as every Alaska kloochman does her husband. One day the cannery people were blasting out some rocks in the bed of the salmon stream. Sam sat in solemn silence and watched them.

His brain was working all the time, and at last a brilliant idea struck him. While everyone was watching the effects of a blast he sneaked up and stole three sticks of powder. Returning home, he divided these into small pieces, which he carefully concealed in his wife's butter keg. Then he got all his personal property together, packed it in his canoe and started out on a deer hunt, announcing that he would be absent for three or four days.

When he returned, log hut, stove, and Annie had gone to a better land. Moreover, another kloochman, who had been admiring Annie's culinary performances, had also so disappeared, all but a very little of her, which one of the neighbor's boys found down on the beach and brought home in a basket. As she had met her fate in Sam's abode he,

according to Alaskan native laws, was responsible for the accident, and had to settle with the bereaved husband. She was old and ugly, but could bead moccasins cleverly, so they valued her at \$200 payable in skins, guns, and blankets. When Sam saw that remonstrances were useless, he bowed to the inevitable, and having induced the creditors to give him time to meet his liabilities, he went to work again in the cannery. The next Spring he was lucky at bear hunt-

ing, liquidated his debts, and, after working all Summer, in the Fall purchased another kloochman. The chief article of diet of the new menage is plain smoked salmon, and whenever any

cooking has to be done it is carried on in an open fire-place, and not in an American stove.

Danger for Pearl-Divers. [Pearson's Weekly.]

A great danger constantly menaces the diver for pearls. Wherever the oyster grows there also thrives the giant tridachna, a monstrous bivalve whose shell is from four to six feet in length, firmly anchored to the bottom,

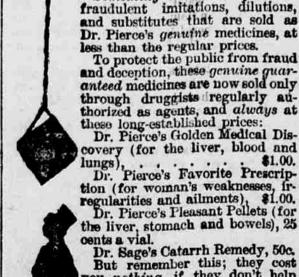
It lies with its scalloped shells yawning a foot or more apart. Immediately anything touches it the shells snap together, and once these large shells are closed not a dozen men out of the water could get them apart, far less the single diver, 15 fathoms deep, who may have dropped into the capacious mouth or have carelessly put his hand within its shell while

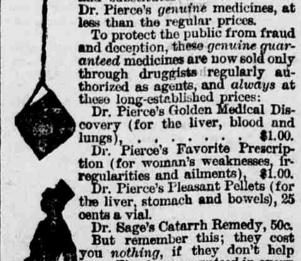
groping in the gloom. If such a fate befall a diver there's only one thing for him to do, and that is to amoutate himself from the enormous mollusk and rise or to be twisted at the end into the spiral folds to the surface, fainting and mangled. Most men will fight anything, from a lion to a panther, on land, but they haven't the courage to run against a bivalve 90 feet under water, and stand the chance of those yawning shells closing in on an arm or a leg and crushing the bones to splinters.

If the monstrous mollusk should close down and catch the diver's head, of course he would never know what killed him.

Of Course He Knew. [Indianapolis Journal.] "What's a wheel-horse?" asked the six-yearold, who sometimes tries to read the papers. "Why, a bicycle, of course," answered his eight-year-old brother; "I knew that much vears ago.

Something to look out for-the





regularities and ailments), \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents a vial. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50c. But remember this; they cost you nothing, if they don't help you. They're quaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or the money is returned. They're the cheapest medicines you can buy, for you pay only for the good you get—but they're the best, too, or they couldn't be sold on any such HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

(Continued from first page.)

wounded, and two officers and 154 men captured or missing.

Early in March, 1865, it was determined by the Confederate authorities to abandon the Petersburg and Richmond line and move the Army of Northern Virginia to Danville to unite with Gen. Johnston in an attack upon Gen. Sherman. Preparations with this object in view were immediately begun, and in the meantime it was proposed by Gen. Lee to make a sortie with the view of gaining some of the works on the right of the line held by the Army of the Potomac near the Appomattox River, hoping that by such movement Gen. Grant would be forced to concentrate there, and thus defer the necessity for abandoning Richmond and Petersburg until the weather should be more favorable for falling back to Danville.

On March 28 Gen. Sheridan was ordered to move early on the following morning and cross Hatcher's Run at a point below Monk's Neck Bridge, the point at which the Fifth Corps was to cross, pass through or near to Dinwiddie Courthouse and reach the right and rear of the enemy with all possible haste. The Second and Fifth Corps were to take position on the Vaughan road, south of Hatcher's Run, extending to or near to Dinwiddie Courthouse. Gen. Humphreys was to cross Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road on the morning of the 29th as soon as Gen. Ord's troops should occupy the intrenchments held by the Second Corps, take position with his right near Hatcher's Run, with his left in communication with the Fifth Corps, and advance toward the enemy.

The Fifth Corps was ordered not to proceed beyond the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads until the Second Corps was in position, when it would advance toward the enemy by the Boydton road, its right connecting with the Second Corps; but at midnight on the 29th these orders were modified, and the Fifth Corps was directed to move along the Quaker road. After advancing Griffin's Division to within a short distance of Dinwiddie Courthouse, Gen. Warren withdrew it to the Quaker road in accordance with his modified orders, and in the afternoon the corps moved up that road with Gen. Griffin's Division in advance. About a mile from the junction of the road with the of corps. command, when a sharp engagement ensued, Feb. 16 to 23, 1863; March 16, 1863. Maj.ion was 367 killed and wounded, Gen. Horatio G. Sickel being among the latter.

On the 30th the Fifth Corps moved along the Quaker and Boydton roads as far as the Dabney Mill road, and occupied a line covering the Boydton road as far as Gravelly Run. Gen. Ayres's Division then made a reconnoissance northwestward to the vicinity of the point where the intrenchments of the White Oak road turned north to cover the Claiborne road, where a picket-line was established, supported by a part of his division, the other part remaining on Griffin's

Early on the morning of the 30th Gen. Fitz Lee marched to Five Forks, and in advancing toward Dinwiddie Courthouse encountered Sheridan's cavalry, when sharp skirmishing ensued. Gen. Pickett arrived at Five Forks at sundown and assumed command of the operations to be begun against Gen. Sheridan on the following morning. It was the intention of Gen. Lee to get on the left flank of the Fifth Corps, the ultimate object being to defeat the attempt upon the South Side Railroad and his right rear. In accordance with a suggestion of Gen. Warren, Miles's Division, of the Second Corps, relieved Griffin's Division, of the Fifth Corps, before daylight of the 31st, and Gen. Warren was directed to place Crawford's and Griffin's Divisions within supporting distance of Ayres; the object of these changes being to enable the Fifth Corps to occupy the White Oak road early on the morning of the 31st, so as to cut off Lee's direct communication with Pickett at Five

At the close of the battle of Five Forks, which was the last in which the Fifth Corps participated, and which resulted in a brilliant victory for the Union troops, Gen. Warren was relieved of command. Of the total number of Confederate prisoners (more than 5,000) captured in that battle, 3,244, besides 11 flags and one battery of artillery, were taken by the Fifth Corps. The casualties in that corps from March 27, 1865, to April 9, 1865, including Gravelly Run, White Oak road, and Five Forks, amounted 2,561 in killed, wounded. and missing.

The order relieving Gen. Warren from command of the Fifth Corps was a severe blow to him, as well as to his many friends, who believed it to be wholly unjustified. It appears that the order from Grant to Sheridan authorizing him "to relieve Gen. War- June 2, 20, Oct. 2, Nov. 23, 1863. Col. ren if in his judgment it was for the best | Joseph Hayes, Sept. 4, Oct. 27, 1863. Lieut.interests of the service to do so," arose from an Col. T. Sherwin, jr., Sept. 29, 1863. Brig.- nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds conapprehension that misunderstandings might arise between Gen. Warren and Gen. Sheridan similar to those which had arisen between the former and Gen. Meade during the campaign of 1864.

In a report made by Gen. Sherilan May 16, 1865, he states that in bringing up and forming his corps at Gravelly Run Church, Gen. Warren did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done; he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed."

(that of the Fifth Corps and the cavalry Gen. E. M. Gregory July 3, Nov. 19, 1864. became dissatisfied with Gen. Warren. gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, May 18. July 31. and simply for want of confidence on the part of his troops, which Gen. Warren did not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps, authority for the action having been sent to me before the battle, unsolicited."

the attack could be completed," the court Apr. 25, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Eli G. Sellers. expressed the opinion that his actions, as Apr. 20, 1865. Col. E. Spear, June 29, 1865. shown by the evidence, did not appear to he entertained it.

rious service in that battle.

The following is a roster of the corps, di- Hartshorne, June 2, 1865. Col. James visions, and brigade commanders:

CORPS COMMANDERS. Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, from May 18 to Nov. 12, 1862. Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, from Nov. 12 to 16, 1862. Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 26, 1862. Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade. from Dec. 26, 1862, to June 28, 1863. Maj.-Gen. George Sykes, from June 28, 1863, to March 24, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, from March 24 to Arpil 2, 1865. Maj.-Gen. Chas. Griffin, from April 2, 1865, to discontinuance

Officers exercising temporary command: (Gen. Chamberlain's) came into contact with Maj.-Gen. George Sykes, from Oct. 20 to 22. Wise's and Wallace's Brigades, of Anderson's 1862; Jan. 10 to 13, 1862; Feb. 1 to 7, 1863; resulting in the enemy being driven back | Gen. Charles Griffin, from Jan. 27, to Feb. into their intrenchments on the White Oak 1, 1863; Aug. 3-5, 1863. Brig.-Gen. A. A. road, after suffering severe loss, including | Humphreys, from Feb. 23 to 27, 1863. Brig.-200 prisoners, besides the wounded left on the | S. W. Crawford, from Aug. 5 to 7, 1863; field. In this engagement Bartlett's Brigade | Dec. 7 to 12, 1863; Oct. 7 to 21, 1864; Jan. also participated. The loss in Griffin's Divis- 3 to 27, 1865; Feb. 19 to 22, 1865. Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, from April 11 to 14, 1864.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.

First Division.-Brig.-Gen. G. W. Moreil, mour, June -, 1862. Col. C. Feger Jackson. May 18, June 26, July 21, Oct. 23, 1862. June 30, 1862. Col. J. W. Fisher, June 16, Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin, Oct. 20, Nov. 16, Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Dec. 7, 1863; Jan. 30, Feb. 1862, Jan. 16, Feb. 1, March 25, May 13, July 26, 28, March 30, 1864. Col. M. D. Hardin, 6, Aug. 1, Sept. 4, 1863; April 3, 15, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Sept. 17, 20, 1863. Col. S. M. Jack-Oct. 26, Nov. 12, 1864; Jan. 5, 1865. Col. T. B. | son, Aug. 13, 1863. Lieut.-Col. George Dare, W. Stockton, Oct. 23, 1862. Brig.-Gen. Jan. 27, 1864. Lieut.-Col. R. Gustin, Feb. Daniel Butterfield, Nov. 1, 1862. Brig.-Gen. 25, 27, March 29, 1864. Col. J. W. Hoffman, James Barnes, Dec. 29, 1862; Jan. 29, May | Sept. 14, 1864; Feb. 13, 1865. Brevet Brig.-11, 17, Sept. 1, 1863. Col. James. McQuade, Gen. H. A. Morrow, Jan. 25, 1865. Lieut.-March 28, May 7, 1863. Col. J. B. Sweitzer, Col. Jack, March 7, 1865. Col. C. W. Til-July 28, Oct. 24, Dec. 31, 1863; March 25, den. March 8, 1865. Brevet Brig.-Gen. 1864. Brig.-Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Nov. 7, 1863; Richard Coulter, March 15, 1865. Brevet Feb. 8, March 31, April 11, July 23, Oct. 20, Brig.-Gen. A. R. Root, May 16, June 25, 1865. Nov. 8, Dec. 27, 1864; April 5, 1865. Brig.- Lieut.-Col. Wagner, June 24, 1865. Gen. R. B. Ayres, March 29, 1864. Brig.-Gen.

J. L. Chamberlain, April 22, 1865. Second Division .- Maj.-Gen. Geo. Sykes, 1864. Brig.-Gen. L. Cutler, March 29, April May 18, 1862; Jan. 9, Feb. 28, May 25, 1863. 10, 13, 1864. Col. E. S. Bragg, June 6, 1864. Brig.-Gen. G. K. Warren, Jan. 2, 7, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Buchanan, Jan 7, 1863. Col. P. H. O'Rorke, Feb. 22, 1863. Brig.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, May 25, July 8, 1863; Jan. 20, Nov. 28, 1864; Jan. 13, 1865. Col. E. M. Gregory, Jan. 1, 1864. Col. S. Burbank, J. W. Hoffman, June 22, 1864. Third Bri-Jan. 2, 1864. Col. D. T. Jenkins, Jan. 4, gade-Col. Roy Stone, March 26, April 8, 1864. Brig.-Gen. H. Baxter, March, 1864. 1864. Col. E. L. Dana, April 1, 1864. Col. Brig-.Gen. John C. Robinson, April, 1864. E. S. Bragg, May 6, 1864. Big.-Gen. H. H. Lockwood, May 30, 1864. Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Gwyn, Nov. 24, Dec. 22, 1864. Col. F. Winthrop, Jan. 3, 1865.

Third Division .- Brig.-Gen. Geo. A. Mc-Call, June 18, 1862. Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour, June 30, 1862. Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Sept. 18, 1862; February, 1863. Col. E. M. Gregory, Jan. 27, 1863. Brig.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, June 16, Nov. 1, 17, Dec. 10, 1863; June 7, Oct. 25, 1864; Jan. 27, Feb. 23, 1865. Col, William McCandless, Aug. 29, Dec. 9, 1863; Feb. 22, 1864. Brig.-Gen. H. Baxter. Oct. 10, 1864; Jan. 3, Feb. 20, June 9, 1865. Fourth Division .- Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, March 27, April 13, 1864. Brig.-Gen. James C. Rice, April 11, 1864. Brig.-

Bragg, Aug. 23, 1864. BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

First Division .- First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. J. H. Martindale, May 18, 1862. Brig.-Gen. James Barnes, July 12, 1862; Feb. 5, 26, Aug. 20, 1863. Col. C. A. Johnson, Jan. 29. Feb. 10, June 18, 1863. Col. W. S. Tilton. Gen. R. B. Ayres, March 27, 1864. Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Jan. 4, Feb. 28, 1865. Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sickel, Jan. 16, 1865. Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, April 15, fruit is highly astringent, containing much 1865. - Second Brigade-Col. James Mc-Quade, May 18, 1862; March, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin, June 26, Nov. 1, 1862. Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer, Oct. -, Nov. 16, 1862: April -, Nov. -, Dec. 6, 1863; Feb. 2. March 24, 1864. Col. P. R. Gniney, Dec. "and his manner gave me the impression that | 14, 1863; Jan. 27, March 12, 1864. Col. G. L. Prescott, Dec. 19, 1863; Jan. 7, 1864. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hull, Dec. 30, 1863. Lieut.-He further said: "During this attack | Col. G. W. Lumbard, Jan. 15, 1864. Brig. upon Pickett's intrenched position) I again | Feb. 27, June 17, 1865. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Burr, Nov. 12, 1864: Feb. 4, 1865. Col. J. sedative lotion in inflammatory diseases of the During the engagement portions of his line McMahon, June 10, 1865. Third Brigade eyes and ears. 1862. Col. H. S. Lansing, July 19, Oct. 5, 1862. Col. T. B. W. Stockton, Sept. 27, Oct. 17, Nov. 5, 16, Dec. 4, 10, 17, 1862; Jan. 31. Mar. 10, Apr. 27, 1863. Col. A. Ames, Oct. 2, 1862. Col. Strong Vincent, Dec. 3, 6, 17, 1862: Jan. 20, May 22, 1863. Col. H. A. Weeks, After many demands by Gen. Warren a Dec. 22, 1862: Jan. 30, Feb. 20, Apr. 21, 1863. court of inquiry was ordered by the Presi- | Col. James C. Rice, July 4, 1863. Lieut.-Col. dent, composed of high officers, and after Freeman Conner, Aug. 23, Nov. 15, 1863. examining many witnesses, including Gen. Brig,-Gen, J. L. Chamberlain, Aug. 26, 1863; Sheridan, made a report wholly exonerating Apr. 15, 1865. Col. J. Hayes, Nov. 19, 1863. | church. Gen. Warren, stating that "there was no Brig.-Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Apr. 3, Aug. 13. unnecessary delay," and that Gen. Warren Oct. 4, Nov. 25, 1864; Mar. 7, 1865, Col. N. took the usual methods of a corps com- E. Welch, July 21, 1864. Col. James Gwyn mander to prevent delay." With reference Aug. 23, 1864. Lieut.-Col. C. P. Herring, to the imputation that Gen. Warren wished | Oct. 19, 1864. Col. A. L. Pearson, Nov. 9, "the sun to go down before dispositions for Dec. 24, 1864. Col. J. C. Edmonds, Mar. 3, gaged to.

Second Division-First Brigade-Lient. have corresponded with such wish, if ever | Col. Robert C. Buchanan, May 23, Nov. 14. 1862. Capt. Maurice Maloney, Oct. 17, 1862. Gen. Charles Griffin, who succeeded Gen. Maj. R. S. Smith, Feb. 1, May 23, 1863. Warren in command of the corps, was a Lieut.-Col. G. R. Paul, April 14, 1863. Brig.graduate of the Military Academy, ap- Gen. R. B. Ayres, April 23, May 28, 1863. pointed Second Lieutenant 4th Art., July Maj. G. K. Giddings, May 26, Aug. 21, 1863. 1847, and was immediately ordered to Col. H. Day, July 9, 1863. Lieut.-Col. James Mexico. From the termination of the Mex- D. Greene, Sept. 22, 1863. Col. Sidney Burican War until the outbreak of the rebellion | bank, Sept. 28, 1863. Capt. E. McK. Hudhe was mostly engaged on frontier duty. son, Jan. 9, 1864. Maj. J. W. Gordon, Jan. At the first battle of Bull Run he was in 14, 1864. Maj. L. B. Bruen, Jan. 26, 1864. command of the "West Point Battery," and | Col. S. H. Leonard, March 28, 1864. Col. P. was brevetted Major for gallant and merito- Lyle, May 16, 1864. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Fred Winthrop, Oct. 10, 1864; March 12, 1865. On Nov. 9, 1862, he was appointed Briga- Lieut. Col. M. Wiedrick, Feb. 18, 1865. Brig.dier-General of Volunteers. He served con- Gen. J. Hayes, April 22, 1865. Second Britinuously with the Fifth Corps from the gade-Col. W. Chapman, July 6, Sept. 10, date of its organization to its final disband- 1862. Maj. C. S. Lovell, Aug. 10, Oct. 1, ment. For his gallant and meritorious ser- Dec. 18, 1862. Maj. G. L. Andrews, Nov. 23, vices during the rebellion he was brevetted 1862; Jan. 26, 1863. Maj. Del. Floyd-Jones, from Major to Major-General in the Regu- March 27, 1863. Col. Sidney Burbank, April lar Army, and promoted on April 2, 1865, 16, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Jas. D. Greene, Sept. 17, Major-General of Volunteers. On July 29, 1863. Col. N. T. Dushane, June 6, 1864. Col. 1866, he was appointed Colonel of the 35th S. A. Graham, Aug. 24, 1864. Col. A. W. Inf., and commanded the District of Texas | Denison, Oct. 21, 1864; Jan. 27, Feb. 8, May and temporarily the Fifth Military District 17, 1865. Col. R. N. Bowerman, Jan. 26, 31, until his death, Sept. 15, 1867, at the early 1865. Col. D. L. Stanton, April 21, June 2, 1865. Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. G. K. After the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appo- Warren, May 25, 1862. Col. P. H. O'Rorke, mattox April 9, the corps was employed in Feb. 7, March 15, 1863. Col. K. Garrard, guarding the railroad from Burkesville to March 4, Aug. 2, 1863. Col. C. Winslow, Petersburg, on which duty it remained un- March 6, 1863. Brig.-Gen. S. H. Weed, June til early in May, when it started for Wash- 22, 1863. Col. E. M. Gregory, Dec. 8, 1863. ington, where it arrived on the 12th and Col. George Ryan, Jan. 5, Feb. 17, 1864. went into camp at Four Mile Run. On the Col. D. T. Jenkins, Jan. 25, March 7, 1864. 23d it took part in the Grand Review of the Col. J. W. Hoffman, Aug. 29, 1864. Col. Army of the Potomac. The order for the William Sargeant, Jan. 1, 24, 1865. Brevet discontinuance of the corps was issued June | Brig.-Gen. J. Gwyn, Jan. 3, Feb. 2, 1865. Col. J. B. Pattee, Jan. 10, 1865. Col. W. R.

Carle, June 15, 1865.

John F. Reynolds, June, 1862. Col. Seneca G. Simmons, June 30, 1862. Col. R. Biddle Roberts, June 30, 1862. Brig.-Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, Sept. 18, 1862; March 28, 1863. Lieut.-Col. D. W. Rowe, January, 1863. Col. E. M. Gregory, February, 1863. Col. Wm. McCandless, June 28, 1863; Nov. 1, 1863; May 1, 1864. Col. W. C. Talley, August, 1863; Feb. 20, 1864. Col. Peter Lyle, June 9, 1864. Col. T. F. McCoy, Aug. 27, 1864. Brig.-Gen. E. S. Bragg, September, 1864; Jan. 18, 1865. Col. H. A. Morrow, Dec. 23, 1864; April 28, 1865. Col. John A. Kellogg, Feb. 24, 1865. Second Brigade-Brig.-6 George G. Meade, June, 1862. Col. Albert L. Magilton, June 30, 1862. Col. Peter H. Allabach, Sept. 18, 1862; March 7, 1863. Col. J. B. Clark, Feb. -, 1863. Brig.-Gen. H. Baxter, June -, Aug. 29, 1864; Jan. 1, 27, Feb. 25, May 27, 29, June 29, 1865. Col. Charles Wheelock, Aug. 7, 1864. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Richard Coulter, Jan. 5, May 26, 28, 1865. Col. T. F. McCoy, Jan. 9, June 11, July 2, 1865. Col. C: W. Tilden, Feb. 21, 1865. Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. T. Sev-

Third Division-First Brigade-Brig.-Gen.

Fourth Division-First Brigade-Col. W. W. Robinson, March 27, April 9, 11, May 7, Lient.-Col. Mark Finnicum, Aug. 23, 1864. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. James C. Rice. March 27, April 23, 1864. Col. E. C. Miller. April 17, 1864. Col. Ira G. Grover, April 19, 1864. Col. E. B. Fowler, May 18, 1864. Col.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Test by Which the Various Qualities May be Discovered. A noted medical authority of Philadelphia gives the following test of the medicinal action of various fruits: He says, however, that no edible fruit has a strict medicinal effect, but operates by assisting the natural tendencies of the system. Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plumbs may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumachberries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringent; grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics; gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants, and lemons, limes and apples Gen. L. Cutler, May 7, 1864. Brig.-Gen. E. S. are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives. Taken in the early morning, an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may generally be relied * * Pomegranates are vary restringent and relieve relaxed throat and uvals. The bark of the root, in the form of a decoction, is a good anthelmintic, especially obnoxious to tape-worm. Figs, split open, form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons, locally applied, are of

some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth. * * Apples are correctives useful in nausea. They immediately remove the tain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough, but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria, or nettle rash. The persimmon, or diospyros, is palatable when ripe, but the green tannin, and is used in diarrhea and incipient dysentery. The oil of the cocoanut has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil. and is much used in Germany for phthisic. Barberries are very agreeable to fever patients in the form of a drink. Dutch medlars are astringent, and not very palatable. Grapes and raisins are nutritious and demulcent, and very grateful in the sick chamber. A so-called grape cure" has been much lauded for the reatment of congestions of the liver and stomach, enlarged spleen, scrofula, tuberculosis, etc. Nothing is allowed but water and bread and several pounds of grapes per diem. Quince seeds are demulcent and astringent; boiled in water, they make an excellent soothing and

Whose Fault Was It? |San Francisco Wasp.] Father-So you had your collar-bone and three ribs broken playing foot-ball? I thought you had more sense.

want to go to college, did 1? Not Silent. [New York Weekly.]

Son-Well, whose fault was it? I didn't

St. Peter-Um-I never heard much of you on earth. Deacon Loudd-You didn't? Goodness me! My shoes squeaked louder than anybody's in

Her Beau. [Philadelphia Times.]

Visitor (to servant at the deor)-Miss Rose Servant-She's engaged. Visitor-I know it. I'm what she's en-